for maintenance should also be exempted from attachment. But in respect of salaries, when one is in active service, a moiety of the same, subject to a minimum reserve of Rs. 20 is attachable. The same rule may be made applicable to pensions as well. The present rule affords ample chance for unscrupulous debtors to avoid the process of law and defeat the claims of innocent creditors by nominal alienations of their other properties and comfortably continue on the security of their pensions which are immune from attachment. Such a thing entails great hardship upon creditors. It is therefore necessary and essential in the interests of justice that the law as regards attachment of pension should be brought to the same level and amended on the lines of the law as now applicable to salaries.

NILIGIRI G. SANJEEVIAH,
Representative Assembly Member.'

MR. S. VENKATESAIYA thought that in such cases the principles of the proposed Bill should be certified to by the Government.

THE DEWAN replied that it was not necessary. Under the rules, a private member had to submit a statement of the general principles to the President for being placed before the House, and this had been done in the present case.

MR. B. NARASINGA RAO remarked that Mr. Sanjeeviah, who had proposed the Bill under reference, was afraid that if the point of order raised by Mr. K. T. Bhashyam in connection with the previous Bill were admitted, the consideration of the present Bill also would have to be deferred; that was why Mr. Sanjeeviah was "Struggling" (ಒದ್ದಾಡಿದ್ದು) to see that Bill through.

MR. N. G. SANJEEVIAH objected to the use of the word "struggling" as being unparliamentary, and insisted upon its being withdrawn.

THE DEWAN stated that the term employed by Mr. Narasinga Rao was not very polite but he did not think it was unparliamentary.

MR. SANJEEVIAH thereupon pressed that the remark of Mr. Narasinga Rao should find a place in the proceedings.

REPRESENTATIONS—(*Continued*).

No. 21.—Conversion of Narasimharajapura Sub-Taluk into a *pucca* taluk.

Mr. I. N. Sreekantappa Setty, Narasimarajapura Sub-Taluk.

MR. I. N. SREEKANTAPPA SETTY prayed that the sub-taluk of Narasimharajapura be converted into a *pucca* taluk early.

THE DEWAN stated that the matter was under consideration.

Some other members preferred similar prayers in respect of their own sub-taluks, and THE DEWAN replied that as far as possible, the intention of Government was to do away with sub-taluks as quickly as possible. But it was a question of funds, and effect would be given to the policy so far as funds permitted.

No. 22 —Speedy disposal of petitions by the Revenue Department.

Mr. Veerasanjeeva Gowda, Closepet Taluk.

MR. VEERASANJEEVA GOWDA requested that instructions be issued to the effect that petitions given to the Revenue Department should be disposed of within a fixed time, the dates of hearing being intimated to the parties.

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER observed that it would not be possible to fix a time-limit in all cases.

MR. H. C. DASAPPA enquired whether quarterly statements of pendency were not being received and what steps were taken to see that inordinate delays did not occur.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that quarterly reports were being received in some cases and that necessary instructions had been issued from time to time in the matter of minimising delays.

MR. S. C. MALLIAH suggested that a time-limit should be fixed within which each subordinate office should send up the papers referred to it with the report.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that to some extent that might be possible in Civil Courts, but not so in the Revenue Department. By the time one petition was disposed of, another *takrar* would have been presented.

MR. S. C. MALLIAH asked whether in cases of inordinate delay, the concerned officials would not be punished.

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER replied that in all such cases coming to notice, needful action was taken. At the same time, it was not so easy to say that all delay would be avoided. There were specific rules in this behalf and these were being enforced as far as possible. Of course if any member could show that they were not worked properly,

circular orders would be issued that they must be enforced strictly.

KHAN BAHADUR MAHOMED ABBAS KHAN, MR. A. K. VENKATAVARADACHAR and MR. S. C. MALLIAH suggested that every petition submitted should, as a rule, be promptly acknowledged as in the case of petitions addressed to Government direct.

MR. RANGASWAMIENGAR of Magadi and MR. SUBBA RAO of Anekal suggested that, as in Madras, orders must be passed that within 15 days of receipt, every petition should have been disposed of.

THE DEWAN replied that the instructions already issued in regard to this matter would be strictly enforced. As regards acknowledgment, this was very necessary, and he promised that the same practice as was in vogue in the Secretariat would be adopted in the case of petitions to the Revenue Department.

MR. A. K. VENKATAVARADACHAR requested that even when petitions were presented in person, they should similarly be acknowledged.

THE DEWAN replied that this would also be done.

No. 23.—Reduction of license fee for removal of fuel and bamboos from State Forests.

Mr. M. Rangaswamy Iyengar, Magadi Taluk.

MR. M. RANGASWAMY IYENGAR prayed that the license fee of 8 annas per cart load of fuel and of Rs. 1-4-0 for 100 bamboos to be removed from State Forests being excessive should be reduced to 6 annas and Re. 1-0-0 respectively as before.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that the price of fuel and bamboos had risen and there was no justification to reduce the license fees.

No. 24.—Reduction of license fees on fuel carts.

Mr. K. N. Puttanna, Chamarajnagar Taluk.

MR. PUTTANNA represented that the old rate of 4 annas per cart-load might be restored for carts carrying fuel from forest as the enhanced rates at annas 6 and annas 10 had proved a source of trouble to the raiyats. He added that the rates of seigniorage varied as between the ordinary country carts and *vaddar bandi* and since both were of the same capacity, he requested that the enhanced rates should be abolished.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL explained that according to his information the prevailing rates of 6 annas and 10 annas per cart were according to the value of wood, green or dry.

MR. B. S. PUTTASWAMY said that even in respect of dried fuel the rates varied according to the cart though of the same capacity.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that the matter would be enquired into.

No. 25.—Abolition of seigniorage on reserved trees in coffee and cardamom hiduvali lands sold to the public.

Messrs. B. Devappagowda and Igoor Puttegowda, Manjarabad Taluk.

MR. B. DEVAPPAGOWDA prayed that the system of levy of seigniorage on reserved trees in coffee and cardamom hiduvali lands sold to the public be abolished.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL explained that seigniorage was being levied on six kinds of reserved trees in coffee lands given out on a permanent tenure and the reservation was one of the essential conditions of the original grant and it could not be altered.

No. 26.—Extension of Malnad raiyats, privileges to residents of municipalities in the Malnad.

Messrs. B. Gopalachar, Katte Dakappa, and Tudki Ramanna Gowda, Thirthahalli Taluk and other members of Shimoga District.

MR. GOPALACHAR prayed that the malnad raiyats' privileges be extended to residents in municipal areas. He represented that if the raiyat was residing in the village, he would be entitled to the privileges but if he resided within the municipal limits and required timber for his own personal use, the privileges were not extended to him.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL explained that the said privileges were to be exercised in the forests of the villages to which they were assigned and that they could be availed of only by people living in the villages concerned, that no forests were assigned to Municipalities and that as such grant of timber under the Malnad Raiyats' Privileges Rules to residents within Municipal limits was not possible.

MR. DAKAPPA and others pointed out that there was no scope for any misuse of the privilege since the timber for house building would not be granted every year but only once in 5 or 10 years.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL stated that the

extension of the privilege in the manner proposed was not possible.

No. 27.—Free grant of building materials to Naik community in Chitaldrug District for building pucca houses.

Mr. Chinnaobaiya, Minority Interest, Chitaldrug.

MR. CHINNAOBAIYA represented that the Naik class in the Chitaldrug District was very poor and consequently, the people were living in thatched huts which were often subject to accidental fires. He, therefore, prayed that Government might be pleased to give them a free grant of good date trees and also other building materials from forests to enable them to construct pucca houses.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that the concession could not be granted on a communal basis, but that individual cases of hardships would be considered on their merits.

No. 28.—Goats to browse in State Forest Reserves wherever possible

Mr. M. R. Puttaswamayya, Arsikere Municipality.

MR. PUTTASWAMAYYA prayed that goats might be allowed to browse in State Forests and Forest Reserves in the Hassan District.

MR. SIDDALINGAPPA SETTY opposed the representation.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that the request could not be granted as it was detrimental to forest growth.

No. 29.—Destruction of tigers.

Messrs. Venkatagiriappa, Sagar Taluk; Abdul Nabi Sab, Shikarpur Taluk; G. C. Mahalingappa, Shimoga Municipality; A. S. Murigappa and Patel Basappa, Shimoga Taluk.

It was represented that as great havoc and consequent loss to the people and cattle were being caused by tigers, arrangements might be made to kill them. In a recent case at Sorab, it was stated, that a man was fined Rs. 20 for shooting a tiger.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that Government had revised the rules regarding the shooting of tigers for affording the relief required.

MESSRS. SIDDALINGAPPA SETTY, B. DEVAGOWDA, and NAGAPPA SETTY supported the representation and said that it was absolutely necessary that the system of licenses should be removed.

MR. K. T. SESHAIYA said that this question had been coming up before the Assembly year after year and urged that orders of Government might be passed that tigers might be killed for a period of at least 10 years.

Mr. SIDDALINGA DEVARU did not see why Government should take particular care about the preservation of tigers. They were a menace to the lives of cattle which were the main-stay of the agriculturist. He thought that Government should yield to the repeated representations of the raiyats to permit them to kill tigers.

MR. H. C. DASAPPA did not think that if a general license, as was requested by the members, was given, there was any fear of exterminating the species of tigers.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL stated that orders had already been issued permitting the shooting of tigers without license in places where they were a source of danger.

No. 30—Removal of toddy shops from the Adi-Karnataka Hattis. Mr. Doddaiya, Minority Interest, Chitaldrug.

MR. DODDAIYA represented that since the toddy shops were located within the Adi-Karnataka Hattis, there was greater temptation for the people of that community, both young and old, to visit those shops leaving their legitimate duties. He therefore prayed that the shops might be removed far away from those Hattis.

MESSRS. H. C. DASAPPA and S.C. MALLIAH represented that it was hightime that a definite rule was made about the location of toddy shops far away from the abode of the depressed classes.

MR. N. G. SANJEEVIAH agreed with the above view and remarked that the Excise Department was not heeding the precautionary measures prescribed in the rules and cited as an instance the continuance of toddy shops in the mill area in Bangalore City in spite of the protests from the people for the past six years. He added that the licensing boards, being nominated bodies, consisting chiefly of toddy contractors, did nothing to lessen the drink evil. He had no doubt that the removal of such shops to far away places would lessen the drink evil.

MR. S. N. M. RAZVI did not believe that the object of the mover would be achieved by merely shifting the location of toddy shops to a little distance but the real remedy lay in closing them altogether.

MR. K. VENKATASAWMI GOWDA thought that the location of shops far away from the villages would tend to

increase the number of people resorting to the shops for the simple reason that they would not be noticed by the villagers.

THE EXCISE COMMISSIONER explained that the policy of the Department was not to locate shops in the midst of the *hattis* at all and that wherever people objected to the location of the shops in the *hattis*, the Deputy Commissioners had instruction to remove them to a distant place. If specific complaints were brought to notice, necessary steps would be taken to remedy them.

MR. H. C. DASAPPA said that that was not sufficient unless a general rule was prescribed to that effect.

THE DEWAN promised to issue instructions to the Department to bear in mind that as far as possible the shops should be located far away from the *hattis*.

No. 31—Grant of Date Groves for cultivation.

Mr. M. Nanjappa, Special Interest, Kantarajapura.

MR. NANJAPPA prayed that date groves in two taluks might be given out for cultivation as an experimental measure as it would bring good revenue to the State and bumper crops to the raiyats. He said that areas in which date trees grew were said to be very fertile places helping the growth of crops like areca nuts, cocoanuts, etc., and that the loss sustained by Government in excise revenue could be made up by the interest accruing on the amount realised by the sale of date groves plus the dry assessment.

MR. MANJAIYA supported the representation and said that the experiment should be made forthwith.

MR. H. C. DASAPPA said that the object was not to do away with the excise revenue all at once. He wanted Government first of all to throw open date groves for cultivation in two taluks. He thought that by that means the consumption of toddy would materially decrease and the people who were resorting to it would be occupied in better avocations. He suggested that the experiment set forth in the representation might be tried for a definite period and the results watched. He did not think that there would be any very enormous decrease in the excise revenue as the price of the date groves together with the land revenue assessment would almost equal the present exise revenue. More than all, he said that the condition of the people would materially improve. He thought that if the experiment did not succeed, it could be given up at any moment.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL explained that it was no use mixing up prohibition experiments with cultiva-

tion and confusing the issues. Government had thrown open 30,000 acres of date groves for cultivation for some years past, but that not even 3,000 acres had been taken up so far for cultivation by the raiyats, which showed that the demand for such lands was not great. He added that if the suggestion was accepted, only a few people who would be going in for some portion of choice lands would be profited and that the raiyats in common did not stand to gain.

MR. H. C. DASAPPA said that there was no need for the Government to be sceptical about the experiment since even if it proved a failure, they would not be the losers to any large extent. Even if a few plots were taken up the other plots with date groves would remain and he, therefore, requested that the experiment might be tried at least in one taluk.

MR. S. VENKATESAIYA disagreed with the Second Member of Council and said that the 30,000 acres said to have been given away for cultivation must have been chosen by the Excise Department and not by the Revenue Department and that they must have been very far away from the villages. If, on the other hand, the groves near the village were thus thrown open and the raiyats given a choice to select particular plots chiefly for cultivation, he felt quite sure that the result would be quite different from what the Member of Council said.

MR. PATTABHIRAMA SETTY complained that the intervention of the Excise authorities in the grant of darkhasts was uncalled for and that the power might be vested entirely in the revenue officers.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL pointed out that it was not exactly as Mr. Venkatesaiya explained, but that the groves were inspected both by the Exise and Revenue Departments before throwing them out for cultivation. On the merits of the proposal, he said that whereas a revenue of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per tree was derived in certain date groves, the dry assessment by throwing open all the lands for cultivation would not exceed Rs. 30,000 at the rate of one rupee per acre. Thus he thought that while the proposed experiment would not help the cause of prohibition, it was sure to deprive the Government of its revenue.

MESSRS. B. P. BASAPPA SETTY, M. VENKATARAMANE GOWDA, S. V. GURMURTHIACHARYA and many others took part in the discussion and urged the view expressed by Mr. H. C. Dasappa that date-groves were responsible for drink habit in Mysore.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL was of opinion that so long as there was the drink evil in Mysore date groves were necessary and that the absence of groves would not stop drinking.

He, however, promised to examine the question of introducing the scheme into the Channarayapatna Taluk and consider the question of its further extension later on, when better experience was gained.

No. 32.—Mitigation of drinking habits among people.

Messrs. 1. M. C. Lingegowda (Mandya Taluk), 2. B. Channappa (Yedatore Taluk), 3. V. Bandiah, (Nanjangud Taluk), 4. K. V. Veeranna (Chamarajanagar Taluk), 5. Junjappa *alias* Puttasamiah (Malavalli Taluk), 6. Sanganabasappa (Chamarajanagar Municipality), 7. T. S. Alikhan (Minority Interest), 8. H. C. Royappa, (Minority Interest), 9. Patel Lingegowda (Krishnarajpete Taluk), 10. Chiklingegowda *alias* Annegowda (Mandya Taluk), 11. Sivananjegowda (Seringapatam Taluk), 12. H. C. Dasappa, (Special Interest), 13. B. S. Puttaswamy (T. Narasipur Taluk), 14. D. Banumiah (Special Interest), 15. N. Siddalingadevaru (Seringapatam Taluk), 16. Chikkegowda, (Malavalli Taluk), 17. Doddayajaman Puttanaika (Minority Interest), 18. Puttananjiah (Malavalli Municipality), 19. S. Thimmegowda (Krishnarajpete Taluk) and 20. S. C. Malliah (Mandya Taluk).

It was prayed that in order to mitigate drink all the ganja, toddy, arrack, etc., shops of a particular taluk might, as an experimental measure, be ordered to be closed and the poor people enabled to give up this evil habit.

MR. H. C. DASAPPA said that if all the shops in one taluk were closed there would be no very great loss to Government. He added that the times were changing and that even in the Western countries opinion about drink was changing. He urged that the experiment already promised by the Second Member of Council might be tried in the taluk of Channarayapatna where all the toddy shops should also be closed.

MR. S. V. GURUMURTHIACHARYA said that Channarayapatna was a great industrial centre and that if the experiment was tried in the first instance there, he was sure it would give very good results.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL inquired how the loss of revenue to Government was proposed to be replaced.

MR. S. C. MALLIAH replied that there was the Irwin Canal and other productive works which were bound to yield ample revenue. He questioned how Government would propose to meet the possible loss of land revenue if rains failed in any one year. He was of opinion that unless drink was prohibited, no substantial progress could be made in

the country. The Madras Government had prescribed a period of 20 years to reach the goal of prohibition and he urged that Mysore Government also should slowly follow the footsteps of Madras.

MR. S. N. M. RAZVI said that as representatives of the rate-payers who contributed to the revenues of the State they were fully conscious of the fact that the attainment of total prohibition would entail a loss of Rs. 70 lakhs a year. But there was no fear of losing this revenue all at once since the experiment would be conducted only in stages. As the trial of the experiment went on in each taluk, he thought that the representatives of the people would certainly suggest ways and means for replacing the loss, if any, that would be incurred by Government in that taluk.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that that was not feasible and that some definite source should be pointed out.

MR. B. S. PUTTASWAMY thought that the Government seemed to be more anxious about the revenue than prohibition. He was of opinion that if the Government accepted the policy of prohibition, the loss of revenue would be more than compensated by the general prosperity of the people and from other sources of income due to the increased ability of the people to earn better. He did not think that there was any reason to note upon the prospective loss. He asked what the Government would have done if people did not resort to drink at all. He thought that it was the duty of Government to undertake whatever was necessary to improve the material prosperity of the people. If it became absolutely necessary to raise a new tax, he had no doubt in his mind that in the best interests of the people who were weaned from drink, the rate-payers would generously agree to bear additional taxation.

MR. S. VENKATESAIYA said that the revenues of the State were increasing year after year and that within the next three or four years, he anticipated that an extra revenue of Rs. 70 lakhs would be quite a possibility. In this view, he thought that Government would not lose at all if the Excise Department was forthwith abolished.

THE DEWAN said that it was a matter for grave doubt how far it was practicable to enforce prohibition. Under the scheme now suggested, he was afraid that there would be people taking to drink as usual while the Government would be losing the revenue, and in addition would have to pay for enforcing measures against drunkenness. He was

of opinion that in India, with its natural facilities for illicit distillation, it was more difficult to control the drink vice than in Western countries, where the prevention of illicit distillation and smuggling was a comparatively easy matter. The Dewan added that if there was an assurance that the desired results would be produced by enforcing the policy, it was worthwhile foregoing the income, large though it was. But experience showed that the path was beset with insurmountable difficulties. He drew the attention of the House to the efforts made by the Bombay Government to solve the problem by appointing two or three committees and said that one of the two committees had opined that the cost of total prohibition to be made effective by penal legislation would go up to Rs. 10 crores. It was further explained that the experiment was tried by the Bombay Government in one of their districts and given up as a failure.

THE EXCISE COMMISSIONER pointed out that the proposal to introduce the scheme in a single taluk would be fruitless since the goal of prohibition could not be reached by that step especially in view of the fact that it had been tried in the adjoining Presidency in respect of an entire district. It had to be borne in mind, he said, that a sum of Rs. 70 lakhs was derived from the excise revenue, a source which contributed 20 per cent of the general revenues of the State. Granting that the scheme of prohibition could be put into operation, it was not practical politics to find another item which would make up the loss of excise revenue and that it was no good saying "Begin the experiment; we shall consider the question of making good the loss later on," but that as statesmen, they had to proceed on a firmer ground. Even though several suggestions had been made in different parts of the country towards achieving the goal of prohibition, none of them were able to find a substitute for the excise revenue, *e.g.*, the resolution passed by the Madras Legislative Council to bring about complete prohibition in the course of the next 20 years was at best a pious one. He further stressed that the question of making the whole State dry meant a renunciation of a recurring income of Rs. 70 to Rs. 80 lakhs besides meeting the cost of a large additional force to prevent the drink evil. For, in his opinion, prohibition could be enforced only with the aid of a big preventive force.

MESSRS. S. C. MALLIAH and M. S. LINGEGOWDA regretted that Government should be pessimistic about the

scheme purely on theoretical grounds. They questioned the justification on the part of Government in collecting Rs. 75 lakhs every year from an immoral source from indigent people like Adi-Dravidas and Lambanis, especially as the amount was being spent for the benefit of higher communities. They added that if the scheme was made a success, Government were sure to effect large savings under spending departments like Medical, Police and Law Courts.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL repeated the statement already made by him, *viz.*, that there was no objection to try the experiment in the Channarayapatna Taluk and watch the results.

At this stage, the Assembly rose for lunch and re-assembled at 3.45 p.m.

REPRESENTATIONS—*Contd.*

No. 33.—Recovery of Income-tax in four instalments.

Mr. Shampur Papanna, Special Interest, Bangalore City.

MR. SHAMPUR PAPANNA represented that as no good trade could be done in this country unless articles were sold on credit, the profits which the merchants were supposed to have derived would not generally have been received in time to pay the income-tax. Moreover, many did not know how to maintain accounts in the manner in which the Government wanted them to be maintained and in such cases the tax levied on the turn-over basis was likely to be excessive. For these reasons, he prayed that income-tax might be recovered in four instalments.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL observed that the tax to be paid was on the income of the preceding year and the recovery in two instalments was itself a concession and its further extension was not possible.

MESSRS. LINGE GOWDA and D. S. MALLAPPA suggested that as in the case of land revenue, income-tax also might be recovered in four instalments.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL observed that the analogy of land revenue was not applicable and that the case of income-tax was different as it was in respect of the income of the previous year.

MR. PAPANNA requested that this concession of collecting the income-tax in four instalments might be allowed at least to those who paid an income-tax of Rs. 1,000 and above.